THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

VOLUME XI.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 8, 1841. [NUMBER 28.

D. ASBURY, *Editor.*
W. J. Hoskins, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS!

The Journal and Fifty Cents if paid in advance. *Three Dollars* if not paid within three months. *Four Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS.
Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Green, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1841.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
8 Thursday,	5 39	6 21	Per. April 1841.
9 Friday,	5 37	6 22	h. m.
10 Saturday,	5 37	6 23	
11 Sunday,	5 36	6 24	Full 5 6 7 even'g.
12 Monday,	5 34	6 25	Last 13 4 43 morn'g.
13 Tuesday,	5 33	6 27	New 21 9 11 morn.
14 Wednesday	5 32	6 28	First 29 2 59 morn.

State of North-Carolina.

By His Excellency, John M. Morehead, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, in and over the State aforesaid.

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency William Henry Harrison, *President of the United States*, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first Session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States; an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Elections for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said Elections;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (*Revised Statutes of N. C. Chapter 124,*) and to the end, that the Freemen of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing on aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs and other Returning Officers of the several Counties composing each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other Returning Officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the Polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do by this my Proclamation, further "require the Freemen of this State, to meet in their respective Counties, at the time" aforesaid, and "at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Representatives," in the next Congress.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor:
Jas. T. Littlejohn, P. Sec'y.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed their stock of DRY GOODS to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by Note or Account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice; at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts and cannot pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of

Dry Goods, HARDWARE,

and every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.
Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 4Ⅱ

BEEF! BEEF! BEEF!!!

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate BEEF. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will ensure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.
March 25, 1841. 4Ⅱ

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ROWAN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term 1841.

Peter Owens } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
Elizabeth Owens }

IT APPEARING to the Court being satisfied, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, a newspaper printed in Salisbury, and also in the Charlotte Journal, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 4th Monday after the 3rd Monday in August next, and answer, or the said petition will be heard ex parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, Junius Sneed, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday after the third Monday in February, A. D. 1841.

JUNIUS SNEED, *C. R. S. C.*
March 27. Fees adv. $10. 13Ⅱ

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Beaty, dec'd., are hereby notified to come forward and settle with the subscriber; also those having claims against the said Beaty, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN BEATY, *Admr.*
March 30, 1841. 6Ⅱ

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me for Beef, either by Note or Account, are hereby notified that my papers are in the hands of Wm. Means for collection. Those who see proper to make immediate payment, can do so without cost, otherwise I must not be blamed for the consequence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.
March 25, 1841. 4Ⅱ

Last of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st day of April, 1841.

A—Mrs. L. G. Alexander, Marg't. V. Alexander, Jos. Amos, Cyrus Allen, Charlotte Alexander, Chas. A. Alexander, Andrew A. Alexander, Chas. G. Alexander.

B—Dr. Jos. E. Brachelle 4, John Sims, Thos. Brantly, E. Bolton, D. E. Barnett, Andw. Briard.

C—Wm. Cook, Jas. Cathcart 2, P. Crawford, Mrs. R. Cobeb, Alfred Caldwell, Esaw Crowell, Harriet Capps.

D—Abram Davis, Alex. Davis 2, Jane Dougherty, A. Delamothe, Joshua Davis.

F—Mrs. C. Foster, Walter Fares, Wm. P. Floyd, Jas. Flow, jun., Mrs. Jane Freeman, David Glen, Barbara Gallaee.

H—Rev. B. Hamilton, Thos. Haddock, Jas. J. Hunter, T. J. Holton Editor, Thos. Huster, jun., Harvey Henderson, Mrs. Jane L. Johnson, Alex. Johnson, Jas. A. Johnson, Robt. Johnson.

I—B. Irwin.

K—Jas. Knox, Wilson Kennady, Robt. Knox, J. H. Kennady, Thomas Kerner, James Knox, H. Kirkpatrick.

L—Miss Elizabeth Lawing, J. H. F. Mitting 2, Jas. Mebon, Robt. D. Moore, Jos. McNeely, Henry Mutz, Mark Moyle, Jos. McLaughlin, John Moines, Mrs. Elizabeth McCord, Jas. Mason.

N—Wm. Neely, Wm. Nisbole, Jno. Neil.

O—Nathan Orr.

P—David Parker, Mrs. Penman, A. Pinkleston.

R—Martin Reed, Henry Ruffin, William Reed, Archibald Robertson, N. B. Robinson, Jos. Reed, Gabriel Rodden.

S—Jas. Sloan, John Siley, Saml. Sleight 3, R. H. Stinson, Isaac Spencer, A. Stevens 2, H. Shell.

T—C. A. Todd, H. H. Thompson, Thos. Torrance, Wm. L. Todd, Wm. Tucker, Bryant Taylor, Saml. Turner, Cornelius Thompson.

W—Jno. Weatherspoon 2, Kemp Willis, Addeson Walden, W. Wallace, Ruth R. Wallace.

Y—Harry Young, Saml. Yandle.

100 H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

☞ Last Time.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Taylor, Harris & Co. will pay up between this and the April Court, and save cost. All demands not paid then, will be put in suit immediately. The firm must be closed.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.
March 22, 1841. 20tf

NEW JAIL,
TO BUILD.

THE Undersigned, will receive sealed proposals to build a NEW JAIL, in the town of Concord, until the 3d Tuesday in April next, at which time the contract will be closed. The Building to be of Brick, on a stone foundation, 45 feet long by 35 feet wide, covered with Tin.

The Contractor will have until the 1st day of January, 1843, to complete the building, but will be required to have the foundation laid by the 1st day of November next, and will receive the following payments: $1500 on the 1st day of November next, and $2500 annually thereafter until the whole amount is paid. Bond and security will be required of the person contracting. A plan and specifications of the Building may be seen by applying to either of the undersigned.

L. E. KRIMMINGER, WM. BARRINGER, R. W. ALLISON, } Commissioners.

Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.
March 20, 1841. 12Ⅱ

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WESTERN-CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE!

A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance Reform, published at Asheville, N. C.

EDITED BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, in obedience to the wishes of the Convention proceeds to issue this prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking by all the friends of the temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

FRIENDS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, or grocery, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention will make it necessary that a very large subscription be had before the publication of it can be justified.

Should the subscription be deemed sufficient, the first number will be issued early in January next.

TERMS.

THE WESTERN CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE will be published on a medium sheet in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at the very low price of *fifty cents a copy*. Where single copies are taken the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers and all Ministers of the gospel are authorized agents.

All papers friendly to the cause, will please give the above a few insertions.

Asheville N. C., Oct. 30, 1840.

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

CREDIT SALE.

ON Monday, the 26th day of April next, being the Monday of our next County Court, by virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Charlotte, the following valuable property, viz:—Two tracts of Land lying on each side of the Catawba River, known by the Mountain Island tracts, including falls in the river adapted to any kind of Machinery. Also, two other tracts in Mecklenburg, adjoining the above. Likewise, a small tract near the Cappe Mine, called the McIntire tract, a Steam Engine and other property too tedious to mention, owned by the Caldwell and Alexander Gold Mining Company. All which will be more fully described on the day of sale. A credit of 12 months will be given, the purchasers giving bonds and approved security.

By D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*
March 15, 1841. Price adv. 65Ⅱ 13Ⅱ

CASH SALE.

ON Monday, the 26th day of April next, being the Monday of our next County Court, by virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, I will sell at Public Auction, at the dwelling house of Miles Hill, in Charlotte, the following valuable property, which was made over in trust to J. M. Hutchison, now deceased, to secure the payment of certain debts due by said Hill to Jacob Hubbard and others, viz: The

House and Lot,

where said Miles Hill resides, on Tryon street, known by No. 12, together with all his

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also, two other lots on same street, known by Nos. 200 and 203, with a workshop thereon. Likewise

1 Negro Woman,

2 *Horses*, 1 *Cow*, 1 *set Smith Tools*, &c.

Terms of sale, Cash.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*
March 15, 1841. Price adv. 65Ⅱ 13Ⅱ

E. M. ANDREWS,
DENTIST,

WOULD inform the public generally, that he has returned again to Charlotte. This place he now considers as his residence, which he hopes will give satisfaction to those that he operated upon in his past practice; and those that may call hereafter will have an opportunity always of returning upon him if their work should prove bad. This should not be overlooked *that he warrants all his work*, and considers himself bound for any that may fall on the account of unfaithfulness in the operation.

He expects to visit occasionally the surrounding Towns and Villages. When absent he will always make it known through the papers.

☞ All Orders left with Col. M. W. Alexander, or sent to the Post Office at this place, will be attended to promptly.

Room at Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel.
Jan. 20, 1841. 17tf

NEW FIRM.

DETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.
Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

A CARD.

DR. DANIEL ASBURY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in Charlotte; where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His Shop is in the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.

Jan. 12, 1841.

On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several Carryalls, Jumpers, Carryhees, and 2 well-finished Sulkies, one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.
Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

SPOONER'S PATENT
HYGEIAN MEDICINES,

ARE the best and cheapest family and general medicines in use. These medicines are the result of a life of study and experience; the proprietor warrants them to effect a cure, or the purchase money will be returned by himself or travelling agents—They comprise the Hygeian or Family Pills the Hygeian Tonic, to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pill, to cure those painful difficulties and diseases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pill, to cure intermittent fevers and agues. For further information, the afflicted are invited to possess themselves of the Hygeist and Extra Hygeist, furnished gratis at the proprietor's office, No. 3, Astor House, New-York, and by all his agents. These papers contain information exceedingly interesting to the sick and invalids, together with twenty-five useful receipts, and a mass of facts and certificates, that must convince every reasonable mind, that the Hygeian Medicines are invaluable.

For sale by

THOS. J. HOLTON, Agent.
Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1841.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS for sale at THIS OFFICE.

Concord Coffee-House.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and surrounding country, that he has opened a

GROCERY STORE

in the Town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries,

SUCH AS

WINES and LIQUORS,

imported and domestic,

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Bread, Crackers, Cheese, Lemons, French Prunes, Cakes, Raisins, Candies of all kinds, Toys, prime chewing and smoking Tobacco, Spanish Segars of the best quality, Garden Seed of all kinds, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, Almonds, Cloves, Cinnamon, English Walnuts, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Sardines, Herrings, essences of Cinnamon, Cloves, Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.
March 12, 1841. 12Ⅱ

William Hagar & Co.

Type & Stereotype Foundry,

74 *Fulton, Corner of Gold Street N. York.*

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that having purchased the extensive and well known TYPE FOUNDRY, formerly owned by Messrs. Connor and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Connor and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New York, February 25, 1841.

A vivid sketch of Republicanism.—Their labors, their principles, their institutions, have made New England, with its hard soil and cold long winters, "the glory of all lands." The thousand towns and villages—the decent sanctuaries, not for show but use, crowning the hill-tops, or peering out from the valleys—the means of education accessible to every family, universal diffusion of knowledge—the order and thrift, the general activity and enterprise, the unparalelled equality in the distribution of property, the general happiness resulting from the diffusion of education and of pure religious doctrine—the safety in which more than half the population sleep nightly with unbolted doors—the calm, holy Sabbaths, when mute nature in the general silence becomes vocal with praise, when the whisper of the breeze seems more distinct, the distant waters louder and more musical, the carol of the morning birds clearer and sweeter—this is New England; and where will you find the like, save where you find the operation of New England principles and New England influence? This is the work of our fathers and ancient laws givers. They came thither, not with new theories of government from the laboratories of political alchymists, not to try wild experiments upon human nature, but only to found a new empire famous for truth, for virtue, for freedom, guarded and bounded by justice. To have failed in such an attempt had been glorious. Their glory is that they succeeded.—*Bacon's Discourses.*

BRANDY AND SALT FOREVER!

The following testimonial "from one of the sufferers" is quite irresistible as to the merits of the grand panacea. It is extracted from the London Comic Almanac.

"sur—i Take the liberty of addressing yew about the brandy and sawlt. i was afflicted with dredfull lowness of sperits and rewmatism wich having freely aplide the abuv has both Disepearred. sir my way of Applying is the swalt outside wonst a day and tho brandy inside twice every our.—its effex is sumtimes realy Astonishing. my wife also takes the abuv Meddisin in her tea, and finds grate bennifits.

"sir yowr Most obedient.

"TUMMAS SPOONEY.

"P. S. sir a neyber of min Tried the abuv on his wife been Bad skalded killing a pig but Unlukky forgot to Put in the sawlt. owevver it was awl Verry wel, for the brandy alone Cured his wife and he's got the Swalt to Cure his bakun."

Chivalry of War.—The Norfolk Herald, in adverting to the fact that some *Paixhan* guns, or in other words, guns that fire shells *point blanc*, as ordinary cannon do round shot, are to be put on board the Delaware ship of the line, objects to it as calculated to put down true manhood, chivalry, and science, in naval fighting—although it admits the necessity of the case, since other nations employ this destructive arm.

For ourselves, we are of opinion, whatever adds to the perils, and detracts from the glitter of war, is something gained to the cause of humanity. If death were certain result, to all engaged, of boldest vate or public, of the duel, or the events of hostile fleets or armies.—*N. Y. American.*

Tombs of the West.—In the Clinton Republican (Wilmington) we find an article on the Geology of the Miami country, which has much of interest. The writer is speaking of the Geological remains on Todd's Fork of the Little Miami. After speaking of fragments of primitive rocks, still found in this region, the writer proceeds to say:

"In digging wells and excavating the earth near Wilmington, beds of Peat have been discovered at the depth of twenty feet from the surface, and charred wood and parts of vegetables at a much greater depth, furnishing indubitable evidence that the superincumbent soil has been made by the convulsions of the elements in that great change produced in the order of things, by the deluge. The country through which Todd's Fork runs, is formed from the diluvial deposit, but in many places the alluvium is collected in peat beds, and furnishes the richest and most productive bottom lands in Ohio. Minerals, are buried far beneath the surface, and the land is much better adapted to farming than for mining. Along the banks of Todd's Fork northwest and west of Wilmington may be found the human skeleton deposited in stony vaults made of flat limestone. These stony graves are built on elevated ground, and bear evidence that the design in their construction was to exclude water from entering them. The earth does not seem to have been excavated to deposit the dead, but their tombs are built on a level with the earth's surface. Comparing a human skull taken from a mound that had been raised near ten feet over the skeleton, it seems that the changes that have been wrought on them by time, are very similar. The skull taken from these rocky tombs presents to the eye the appearance of bone that has been calcined by slow and continued heat, dissipating the fibre and gelatine, and leaving nothing to preserve the identify of the human form but the phosphate of lime. It has been supposed by those who have examined the contents of the mounds that are found in various places between the Scioto and Miami Rivers that they have been the depositories of the human remains for many ages!"

After remarking upon the remains of the Mammoth, the writer says:

"I am led to conclude, therefore, that the human beings whose remains are now reposing in these rock tenements, were at least co-eval with the Mammoth in his day of notable existence. Perhaps long before that new sepulchre of Joseph of Aremathea was made, a part of that sin doing and disobedient tribe of Israel had wandered over the land and over the sea and tenanted the very spot on which I now write. It may be, the skull I now look upon aided in building some of those stony arches over the last remains of some one of that peculiar people.

Skull, wert thou a Jew or Gentile?—Wert thou a man of letters with your songs and merriment? or an untutored savage?—Did'st thou worship the true God? or bow the knee to stocks and stones? Did'st thou eat pork? or the succulent juice of the green herb? Alas! thou heed'st me not. Well, I too may one day be like thee. A thousand years may pass into forgetfulness and oblivion, and my toothless jaws and scathed and worm eaten skull may remain as a last lingering evidence of a former race."

It is even so. They who now glory in youth and beauty, and wealth, a thousand years hence may have their skulls pored over by Geologists and Antiquarians! It may be doubtful to what race or nation they belonged!—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

About two years ago, a remarkable fine bull belonging to a gentleman in Europe, was lost; every method was tried to find him, without success. One day the gentleman's steward having directions to examine a coal pit which had not been worked for several years, on account of a spring, having issued from an elevated part of the mine, went there with some assistants; and having descended to the bottom of the pit, found that the water had nearly gone away; and on further prosecuting their search, found to their inexpressible astonishment, the very bull which had been so long lost; standing as if in the act of drinking: nor did their astonishment in the least abate, on discovering that the beast had become a most striking instance of petrifaction!—Every feature and muscle were as perfect as when he was living, except that the hair on his hide was changed into a beautiful mossy substance, which still retained the original color of the animal, and extended in curls all over it, in a manner not to be described. The owner has received several attempts to have the bull removed; but he has now given up the idea, as the moss is of so brittle a nature as Noblemen and highest touch. Several distinguished Gentlemen have already visited this Phenomenon, and have borne testimony to the wonderful effects of nature exemplified in the animal.

Grammar.—"Sammy," said a fond father to a son who was just studying the English case is the noun cat in this sentence?" "The *nominative*," replied Sammy. "Very good—very good, indeed—and the rat—is the rat in the nominative case, too." "Why no sir," hesitated Sammy, "the rat sir, is in—is in—yes sir, the rat is in"—What!"—"Why, sir, he's in a very bad case indeed, sir!" You're a smart boy, Sammy, you are—you may go down to the head.

The Mormon war cost Missouri 150,000 dollars.

DOES THE MIND ALWAYS THINK.

Mr. Locke's arguments in respect to this subject, are the following: That during sleep we are not conscious of thought; and that the mind is always active, even without our knowledge; that we have no ideas, but those derived from sensation, and reflection; that no one can know whether a person thinks in his sleep except himself.

A writer in the Providence Journal, cites the following facts, recorded by President Dwight of Yale College to prove in opposition to Locke's theory that a man may walk in his sleep without knowing it; and another may see him walking, and doing other things which involve thought, and thus ascertain to a certainty that the sleeper thinks, while he himself is unconscious of it.

A Physician in Lamberton, N. J. found to his great surprise on waking one morning, that he was without a shirt, and was unable to discover any trace of it after searching his room. Having dressed himself and made particular enquiries, he was obliged so to remain in doubt with regard to the cause of this singular occurrence.—On the following morning, however, he found himself in a similar predicament and, he was obliged to furnish himself as before, without the power of making a discovery. The same thing happened the three following days; so that five of his shirts had, at last, mysteriously disappeared. The matter had now become so wonderful, that his brother determined to sleep with him, and ascertain, if possible the cause of it. In the night the physician rose from bed, without speaking and left the room. His brother, who was on the watch, hurried on a few clothes and followed him.

The former took his way towards the Delaware, where, on his arrival he prepared to bathe; and placing his shirt in a hole, leaped into the water. After swimming for some time, he regained the shore, proceeded homeward, without stopping for his garment, and went to bed. The brother followed being convinced he was asleep, took his place again beside him in bed without waking him. The next day on examining the hole on the river's bank, the six shirts were found, where their owner had deposited them, unconscious, or forgetful of every thing he had done.

In another case there was still greater evidence of thought during sleep, of which the agent was equally ignorant. A shoemaker's wife was one night awakened by her husband's arising in his sleep, and preaching a sermon of some length. At the close of it he gave notice, that on the following evening he should deliver another discourse—and this he did with such gravity, that she invited several of her neighbors to attend. They came the next evening appointed, and were gratified with his sermon, as well as with the renewal of the appointment on the next Thursday evening, which he announced as before. Thus he continued to preach once a week and in a manner which his audience were gratified with, until the secret was accidentally divulged to him, and that put an end to it.—The probability is, that this man could not have formed a sermon in his waking hours.

An eminent lawyer once told me, that having a difficult case to argue, after having devised several different methods for managing it, he dreampt out one at night, which, on the following morning he recollected, and preferred to the others so much, that he adopted it in court.

The imagination is undoubtedly stronger during sleep, than when we are awake.—While I lived at Northampton, I was engaged for a time to supply a winter society, as it is called, that is, an assembly meeting for public worship, in a part of the town at a distance from the church. One night I dreampt of preaching to them, and chose rather a singular text. It was this: "Then answered the High Priest, ye know nothing at all." When I awoke I remembered the whole of the sermon, and it was of such a nature that I determined to write it.

Atheism is not natural to man. No person is born with a doubt in his mouth.—There are no atheists among children.—They believe in the spontaneous revelations of their reason with a trusting faith.—Many go down to their graves without doubting, but others call themselves to account, mistake the right path of investigation, and become speculative atheists. Yet atheism has no ground in human nature.—It arises at the best from substituting reasoning in the place of Reason. The existence of God is as much a primary belief of the soul, as the faith in the existence of the eternal world, or any other of the primary truths revealed by the Reason.—Hume, the greatest of skeptics, who doubted that we had any certain knowledge of our own existence, has acknowledged that although in his closest speculations he sapped the foundations of all belief, when he went out into the world and mixed with his kind, he naturally fell into the current faith of other men. This is the testimony of the greatest of skeptics to the greatest of truths.—*Rev. Dr. Walker.*

Curious Economy.—There never was a wiser maxim than that of Franklin,—"Nothing is cheap which you do not want." Yet how perfectly insane many people are on the subject of buying cheap things. "Do tell me why you have bought that cast off doorplate?" asked the husband of one of these notable bargainers. "Dear me," replied the wife, "you know it is always my plan to lay up things against time of need; who knows but you may die, and I may marry a man with the same name as that on the door plate?"

"We should value the applauses of the public, only so far as we have previously sanctioned them ourselves."

Col. Barringer's Circular.

To the Freemen of the 11th Congressional District of North Carolina, composed of the counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, and part of the county of Cleaveland.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

ON THURSDAY THE 13th DAY OF MAY NEXT, you will be called upon to elect a representative from this District, in the next (the 27th) Congress of the United States. The election takes place thus early, in consequence of an extra Session of Congress, convened chiefly to consider of the deranged state of the finances, and the condition of the revenue. It is regarded as indispensable to preserve the public faith, and provide ways and means to meet the public engagements, and discharge the liabilities which have been heretofore incurred.

By the partiality and solicitation of my friends in the District, my name has been placed before you, to be voted for at that Election. Having consented to become a candidate to represent you in the next Congress, I cheerfully submit to the custom which has long been approved by the people, of requiring of candidates for public favor, a frank and full explanation of their views of the measures on which it may become their duty to act in the station to which they aspire.

I shall, therefore, in as full and plain a manner as the brief space of a Circular Address will allow, give my opinions of the leading measures which it is supposed will probably occupy the attention of the next Congress of the United States. First among these is the great question of the finances and monied condition of the country. The question of the currency is at all times a matter of the greatest difficulty and importance. It affects the interests of all classes of society. The rich and the poor are alike interested in it. No greater calamity, can, in ordinary times, befal a people than a deranged, uncertain and fluctuating medium of value. It impairs the public morals, as well as affects the value of property and prices of labor in the country. To the laboring portion of the community, a sound and good currency is especially important: for whatever tax is paid in a deranged state of the exchanges, no matter in what shape it may be exacted, falls finally on the industry of the laborer. If the merchant pays a premium for the difference of exchange to buy his goods with, he adds it on to their price; and it ultimately comes out of the pockets of the consumer. We all wish, therefore, that, when we have any money, we shall know it to be good, and that it will bring in exchange whatever its nominal value may call for. I take it for granted that no one acquainted with our condition and the resources of our Country, will alledge that we can be supplied with an exclusive metallic currency. We are compelled, in some degree, to use paper money. We always have had, and always will have, that medium, more or less, as a currency. But we ought to pursue that policy which will make gold and silver more plentiful: and if we are compelled to use a paper currency at all, let it always be such an one as can be converted into gold and silver at the will of the holder. Nothing but entire confidence in the ability of the holder of a bank note to convert it, whenever he chooses, into specie, will make paper money answer the purposes of a good currency.

That our finances and our currency are now, and have been for several years, in the most deplorable condition, deranged and depreciated, we must all admit. The States, without any check on the cupidity of men, have chartered banks to an unlimited extent, and often without any specie for their basis. Our situation is too well known and too severely felt, to need any comment. It is impossible that 26 sovereign States, differently situated, and having and exercising the power to charter Banks, at will, can furnish a sound and uniform circulating medium. They could not answer this valuable purpose, even if their institutions were on the best foundations, except for local purposes; and the holders of their money must always be subject to loss and discount beyond the limits of every State and often within the very State where their money is issued. Even within this District, as near as we are to the State of Georgia, we suffer a loss on all the money we receive from that State, and there are few, if any, banks in that state, whose money is not at a heavy rate of discount. The State Bank system as at present organized, is essentially defective; and the evil is multiplied by the increase of their number, when there is no check to their issues. I believe there are entirely too many of them. I would not destroy, but reform and regulate the system. Let those that are good be maintained, and those that are bad go down. I think I may safely take it for granted, from our experience, that the State Banks can neither answer the fiscal operations of the general government, or furnish a currency of equal, uniform and stable value in all parts of our land; such a currency as we want and our interests require; such a currency as will assure the holder that he can get the full value of his money wherever he may go in our widespread country.—They have utterly failed to answer the purposes of carrying on the fiscal operations of the Government—or to relieve the people in their distress; and in the last four years there have been three different suspensions of specie payments, and the whole system is now in confusion and disorder.

It is my firm conviction that the remedy for the financial difficulties of the Government and the unhappy pecuniary condition of the people, is to be found in the establishment of one National Bank, with a branch or branches in every State, as its commercial importance may require. We ought to go back to the paths from which we have departed, and on which we had travelled safely and prosperously for forty years of the existence of our Government. The periods of forty years when we had a National Bank were years of prosperity and happiness to the people, and the period of ten years when we were without such an institution have been years of adversity and distress both to the Government and the people. They never suspended specie payments, and transmitted millions of millions of dollars for the Government without the loss of one cent.—Let us have a National Bank, with the credit of the Government attached to its paper, a Bank which will make its issues equal to specie in every part of our Union, so that a five dollar note in any one State shall be of the same par value in every other State. I am, therefore, fellow-citizens, in favor of a well-regulated National Bank, to be chartered by Congress, with proper and efficient restrictions, to be subject to the heaviest penalties for every violation of its charter, to be under the supervision of the people's representatives and the stock to be owned in proper proportions by the Government and the Citizens of the United States. I could not in the limits of this Address go into all the details of the plan. They must necessarily be left to the wisdom of Congress, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that with the improved knowledge and experience we have on the subject, such an institution could be erected as would certainly enable the Government to conduct its fiscal operations with safety and ease, and furnish to the people a sound and uniform currency, and at the same time, avoid the errors and embarrassments into which we have heretofore been tempted, and remove the objections which were supposed to exist in the details of previous charters. Fellow-citizens, a National Bank is the plan I advocate, and the remedy on which I think we will be compelled to rely. Let those who have a better plan or remedy say what it is. The State Banks, have not, will not, cannot answer. The Sub-Treasury has been condemned by the American people and will certainly be repealed. Besides the Sub-Treasury proposes no relief to the people,—and is intended for the Government alone. It makes an odious distinction between the Government and the people, giving to the former, the servants, gold and silver, and leaving the latter, the masters, to the tender mercies of the State Banks, and irredeemable paper money. I was opposed to this difference when the late Administration was in power; I am opposed to it now when my political friends are in power, and when it works for their benefit. What then can we do? what other resource is left but to return to the measures of Washington, and Madison, with such improvements on the subject as our subsequent experience will enable us to make? The first National Bank was chartered by the first Congress under the Constitution, in 1791, and was signed by George Washington and continued 20 years. The second National Bank was chartered by the republican party in 1816, was approved by James Madison and lasted 20 years. The Bank of the United States of 1816, was emphatically a republican measure; and was opposed by the Federalists. It was advocated by Crawford, Dallas, Lowndes and the whole republican party that supported the War, and was signed by the great leader of the party Mr. Madison. It is a notorious fact that in N. C., every member of Congress, with a single exception, who belonged to the republican party and was in favor of the War, voted for, and was in favor of, the Bank of the United States, while the Federalists were opposed to it. Yet in these modern times, it has become the interest of political leaders opposed to a Bank to denounce the advocates of such an institution, intended for the benefit of the people, as Federalists. The Congress of 1832, by large majorities in both Houses, passed a Bank Bill, and the then President declared in his Veto message, that his objections were to the details and to the propositions to re-charter the old Bank; but said if he had been called upon, he could have furnished a plan of a Bank that would be both Constitutional and expedient. I regret that the question of the currency should ever be made a party question. It is calculated to mislead and deceive on a vital matter by giving a false colouring to things which are called by false names. If our honest convictions approve such an institution as a National Bank, for the purpose of checking the excessive issues of the States, facilitating exchanges, aiding the Government and benefiting the people, it is our duty to give support to those in power who are willing to establish it on a proper basis.

Fellow-citizens, I am a republican in practice as well as profession: And with the authority of such names as Washington and Madison and a host of others, good and true, who are and have been in favor of a National Bank, it matters not with the sober judgment of reasonable men by what names the advocates of such an institution may be called. "Truth is mighty and will prevail," and that such a Bank, at some period, will have to be established to restore ease to the financial operations of the Government and prosperity to the people, I have no manner of doubt.

Another great question, deeply interesting to the American People, which will claim the attention of the next Congress, is the subject of the *Tariff*. The chief source of revenue for the support of Government, arises from duties or taxes laid on foreign goods brought into this country. By the great Compromise Act, as it is commonly called, passed in March, 1833, the duties are gradually reduced from the high rates then existing, (and amounting to prohibition for domestic articles of a similar kind,) until the 1st day of July, 1842, when the uniform rate of duty is to be established, to be not exceeding 20 per cent. ad valorem. The articles on which duties are laid are mentioned in the Act, and they are mostly articles of necessity, used by the great mass of the people. It is also expressly provided in the act, that in the event of a deficiency of revenue to meet the actual wants of the Government, duties may also be laid on articles then free of duty; and these are chiefly articles of luxury, such as wines, silks, laces, jewelry, &c., &c., imported from foreign countries into our own, so that the duty on each does not also exceed 20 per cent. on the value. Our revenue is deficient and Treasury notes (which is but another name for a loan) have been issued time after time, to the extent of many millions, to pay the enormous expenses of the General Government. We are now in debt between ten and twenty millions, growing out of the remainder of the issues of these Treasury notes and other liabilities of the past Administration, for which the present will have to make provision to preserve the honor and credit of our Government. By the operation of the said Compromise Act, there will be in the next year a further reduction of the revenue from imports to the amount of five millions more. I am opposed to any increase of the taxes on importations of the necessaries of life, and should be glad they could be reduced. Iron, salt, and various other articles are now paying the working-men of the country, used by the rich are free, while many articles compelled to increase the rate of duty. If we are now to meet the wants likely to raise a revenue should be for laying them on the Government, I now free of duty, that the articles of luxury, equal and adequate proportion may pay their the Government. But I am in favor of the expenses of ver of laying a tariff but for revenue, and in favor to no greater extent, than to meet them; and an economical Government. There wants of much extravagance; and one of the first and most important measures needed, is to reduce the expenditures to a cheap and economical standard. I am opposed entirely to a Protective Tariff; but a tariff for revenue is indispensable, unless we resort to direct taxes or a national debt; and I am opposed both to direct taxation and a national debt. I am for adhering to the letter and spirit of the Compromise Act of 1833, which was, and has always been, satisfactory to the South, and the passage of which restored peace and harmony to our national councils, and happiness to our people. I believe under its provisions in ordinary times, enough revenue can be raised to pay the expenses of such an economical administration as we desire and the country demands.

Another important question, fellow-citizens, which will claim the attention of the next Congress is the subject of the *Public Lands*. I hold that all the public lands are the common fund and property of all the United States, North Carolina inclusive; and that the General Government is the mere trustee or agent of the States to carry out the design for which that fund was created. The public lands, now held by the General Government as trustee for the States, were acquired in three ways: 1st. All lying within the boundaries of the original thirteen States, by deeds of cession on certain terms from the States in which they were situate; 2d. Others were obtained by treaties with the Indian tribes and extinguishment of their titles; And, 3d, others were purchased by treaties with foreign governments. Those belonging to the old thirteen States were bought by the blood and treasure of our Revolutionary forefathers; and those since obtained were purchased by the common property of all the States, and placed on the same footing as the lands of the old thirteen States. So that the conclusion is irresistible, that the whole public domain —amounting at present, after allowing for the immense sales already made, and the large grants already allowed the new States in which they lie, to about 160 millions of acres—whether acquired by conquest, by purchase, or cession, belongs to each and all the States of this Union, as their common property. The deeds of cession declare that they shall be for the common use and benefit of all the States, according to the general charge and expenditure, (expressly including the States severally making the deeds,) and for no other use or purpose whatsoever. They were originally given, before the adoption of the present Constitution and while we were under the articles of confederation, to pay the public debt of about 200 millions of dollars, incurred in the memorable struggle which resulted in the establishment of our liberties. After that debt was paid, as it has been, these lands or their proceeds resulted, of common right and justice, to all the States according to the original bargain under the confederation, which was stipulated to be carried into effect, in good faith, by the present Constitution. The States, as such, according to all principles of equity and justice, are as much entitled to their just share of these public lands or the proceeds thereof, as one of you, fellow-citizens, would be to the balance of the sale of a tract of land, if you had made me trustee to sell the land to pay a particular debt; and after the land had been sold, and the debt discharged, there should be a remainder left. This balance would justly be your right and property. North Carolina has repeatedly asserted, by large majorities in her Legislature, her right to a share of the public lands. Various attempts have been made in Congress, by bills to cede the public lands, pre-emption bills, graduation bills, &c., under different forms to give away the public lands, contrary to their original purpose, to the States in which they lie. I am opposed to all these plans for the disposition of the public lands. I am willing that an honest poor man, who settles with a fair purpose to improve and live on a piece of the public land for his own benefit, shall have a preference in the purchase of the same: but I am utterly opposed to giving away our common property to the New States, and opposed to the passage of laws in regard to it, which can operate only for the benefit of the capitalist and speculator. North Carolina is justly entitled, with the other States, to her share of the proceeds of the public lands. The New States have already received every 16th Section of all the public lands for school purposes, besides a large per cent. on the proceeds of the sales.—But, fellow-citizens, though I believe that our claim to a share of the proceeds of the public domain stands on the most just and equitable grounds, yet I am not in favor of distributing the proceeds until the public debt now hanging over the Government is fully paid. Nor am I in favor of it, if by diminishing the revenue from this source, it becomes necessary to create a protective Tariff, or to violate in any way the Compromise Act of 1833. I am opposed to laying taxes simply to pay them back to us again. When the public debt shall have been paid, and when the revenue becomes sufficient, as I believe it will, under an economical Administration, from the imports, according to the provisions of the Compromise Act, to pay the necessary expenses of the Government, then, I hold, the old States are fairly entitled to receive their proportion of the proceeds of the public lands. And I am inflexibly opposed to every scheme, under whatever name, to give them away, or to squander them for the partial benefit of the States in which they lie; or to give the New States any advantage incompatable with the just rights of the older members of the Union.

These, Fellow-Citizens, are some of the leading measures that will be discussed and acted on by the 27th Congress; and these are my opinions in relation to them. There are other matters that are often considered of in Congress, on which it might be proper to dwell, at some length but the limits of a circular will not permit. To prevent misrepresentation, however, I will say that I am opposed to Internal Improvements by the General Government. I am also opposed, in every shape, to the assumption of State debts by the General Government. And while I am willing cheerfully to support and carry into effect the just laws of the Government made in pursuance of the Constitution, I am for maintaining in their purity the undoubted rights of the States. I am opposed to the exercise of powers tending to consolidation, and I hold that the Constitution was created by the people of the different States in their sovereign capacities, And not by the aggregate voice of the Union people, as a people.

I am opposed to all Executive interference in the proceedings of Congress, except and fully if by the power of the veto; our Presidents ribe to that declaration of which says in his Inaugural Address, he "wishes for the support of no member of Congress to any measure of his that does not satisfy his judgment and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds appointment." I am opposed to any increase of Executive power and patronage, and think they ought to be reduced.

It is scarcely necessary for me, I suppose, to say that I am wholly opposed to the projects of Abolition in every shape and form. I hold that Congress can in no way entertain or act on that question.—This with us should never be made a party question. We ought to be united as one man upon it, and determined at all hazards to maintain our rights. It is a question that the South should not discuss in Congress. It is one requiring action, rather than debate from us: and it is a misfortune for us that we have too many political aspirants among us who are continually agitating this question, not for the benefit of their country, but for political advantage to themselves.

I am in favor of the fullest investigation into the state of the different Departments —that those in public employment shall be held to a rigid accountability, and that public defaulters may be brought to their merited punishment.

Fellow-Citizens, we have just passed through the most exciting political contest that has ever been in this country. The people have decided in favor of Gen. Harrison. He received 19 out of the 26 States, and the largest popular vote ever given to any President of the nation. In that contest I was the friend of Gen. Harrison; and, should I be your Representative, shall give to his administration a fair, candid, and impartial support. I shall approve so far as my honest judgment assures me he is right, and no farther; and condemn wherever I think he may be wrong. I am no violent partizan, and the country needs repose from the violence of party excitement. The history of the life of the patriot, warrior and statesman whom the people have made our president —the honesty, ability and firmness with which he has ever discharged all the important trusts committed to his hands—furnish the strongest guarantee that he will still continue faithful in the exalted station to which he has been called from retirement by an overwhelming majority of his fellow-citizens.

One of the first of Republican principles is that the majority ought to rule, and their will must be submitted to. Let us judge Gen. Harrison's administration by his measures. Let the tree be judged by its fruit. The great majority of the people of all parties are honest, and can have no motive, such as political leaders have, to condemn an Administration in advance. Give the Administration a fair hearing, and a candid examination, and I have no fear for the result.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
D. M. BARRINGER.

March 31st, 1841.

Remains of a Gigantic Mastodon.—The People's Gazette of the 4th instant, published at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county, New York, says: "While the workmen engaged on section 100 of the Genesseee Valley Canal, a short distance southwest from this village, latitude 42 deg. and 12 min. north, were excavating in a bank some seventeen feet from the surface, they came in contact with the tusk of one of these animals of ancient times, the Mastodon, or Mammoth.—A part of the tusk was all that was obtained, owing to the immediate falling of a large portion of earth. Those engaged in using the pick-axe at the time not noticing readily the tusk, it was somewhat broken to pieces. The earth where it was found, and some distance around, is composed of alternate stratas, or layers of sand and gravel, showing conclusively the action of water at some far distant period of time. The land over and above where the relic lay embedded was, till very recently, covered with a heavy growth of pine and hard wood timber, and in fact, immediately over where the tusk lay, seventeen feet above, there is the stump of a pine at least three feet in diameter, the growth of five hundred years.

From a careful examination of the parts of the tusk obtained, we have come to the conclusion that the diameter of it must have been at least eight inches, and the length some eight or ten feet!

Stealing on Credit.—A farmer in this State, was once greatly puzzled by the sudden disappearance of his sheep. One after another, was missed from the flock, without any solution of the mystery—until at last, his suspicions rested on one of his neighbors. Accordingly, as the sheep disappeared, each one was entered on the book against the suspected man, and the price carried out. At the end of the year, the bill was sent to him—and without making any words on the subject he prudently paid it. Another year passed, and the absence of a great number of sheep had added numerous items to a new bill, which was presented, as on the year previous. This time, however, the lover of mutton demurred—and insisted on its being reduced; protesting that he had not taken on eighth part of the number charged to him. But the creditor insisted upon every farthing. "Well," said sheepy, "if I must pay, I suppose I *must*; but the fact is, some scamp has been *stealing on my credit*."—*New Haven Register.*

An Excellent Hit.—We find the following good one in a New Orleans paper:—"A *talking match* lately 'came off' in this place for five hundred dollars a side. It continued for thirteen hours—the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian.—The bystanders and judges were all talked to sleep, and when they woke up in the morning, they found the Frenchman dead and the Kentuckian whispering in his ear!"

☞ According to the last census returns, there is but one individual in Massachusetts unable to read or write. "No wonder," says an exchange paper "that Massachusetts gives 20,000 Whig majority."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 31.

The Caledonia [illegible] arrived at Boston, yesterday forenoon, [illegible] short of sixteen days from Liverpool. She sailed on the evening of the 5th from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax at 1 p. m. on the 18th, left at noon, bid for Boston, and arrived at the wharf at half past eleven o'clock. She brings news twenty-two days later than the President, but the intelligence is none of it very important.

The news of the suspension of the United States Bank duly reached Liverpool on the 3d instant, and London the 4th, the day of the sailing of the Caledonia. The effect of that intelligence is hardly known, for the reason that the George Washington, which took out the news, had but just arrived when the steamer left.

Money was easy in London. Good commercial paper was discounted at 4½ per cent. The general features of the money market, however, showed pretty much the same state of things to exist there that exists here. A general want of confidence to do business was manifest, and with this a fear or apathy in business matters.

The political news from England is eminently pacific. The imprisonment of McLeod has been the subject of no further discussion in Parliament. The newspapers, however, harp upon it, and with as many conflicting opinions as there are here. No one, however, whose opinion is of the least importance, contemplates any thing like a suspension or cessation of the friendly relations existing between the two countries.—Those on this side of the Atlantic whose voices are for war, will find no fuel for their fire in the news from Europe. The general voice of the People is much more pacific than here, where men of cool heads and quiet nerves fear neither a war nor the yielding up of any principle at issue between the two countries.

The arrival of the Caledonia brings news of the saddest disaster almost ever recorded. *An American emigrant Ship has been lost, with one hundred and twenty two passengers!* The unfortunate vessel was the Governor Jenner, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 14th of February with a crew of 18 persons and 106 passengers, all of whom, the Captain and Mate excepted, were lost in twelve hours after sailing. On the morning following the departure of the Governor, at 2 o'clock, and 20 miles north of Holyhead, the ship came in contact with the Nottingham steamer from London. So violent was the collision, that in one minute the ill-fated ship sunk beneath the waters, carrying down all of the 124 persons on board except the two we have named. All on board the ship but the watch were asleep when the steamer was struck. Hurried thus into eternity, their waking up was in another world!

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Editors: The charge of proscription made against President Harrison, by the Globe and its kindred editors, comes with a very bad grace from that quarter. Two cases occur to my mind at this time, which defy a parallel for cold blooded, relentless persecution for opinion's sake.

First. That of Capt. Ambrose Whitlock. This man was a private soldier in Gen. Wayne's army. For meritorious conduct he received a commission, and rose to the rank of captain. Hard service brought on bad health; he quit the army and the then President, as a reward for his fidelity, conferred on him the office of Receiver of Public Moneys, at Crawfordsville, Indiana. This place he held until General Jackson came into power. One of his first acts was to dismiss the old soldier, turn him adrift on the cold charities of the world.—A man, more honest and honorable, never lived. His successor, Mr. Canby, a true Jackson man, took about fifty thousand dollars of the public money, and applied it to his own use; all of which will be a total loss to the Treasury of the United States. Within the last week, the President has reinstated his old and early friend, Capt. Whitlock, in the office from which the fell spirit of Jacksonism had ejected him just twelve years ago.

The second case is that of Gen. Van Rensselaer, not long since Postmaster at Albany, New York. This case caps the climax for malice, hatred, and cruelty.—Nay, it was equal to murder itself. With all its violence of temper, with all the promptings and malign influences of the Kitchen Cabinet, Gen. Jackson (to his honor be it spoken) never would consent to the removal of this aged veteran of two wars. It remained for the cold, calculating, unfeeling person (for I will not name him) who, in an evil hour, succeeded to the Presidential office, to turn out from the public service the war-worn veteran.—How just are the ways of Providence!—The early friend, companion, and fellow-soldier of this very man is, by the almost unanimous voice of the American People, called to the Chief Magistracy; and one of his first acts is to wipe off the stigma from the escutcheon of his country, in the reinstatement of Gen. Van Rensselaer in the post office at Albany, New York.

When the Globe presents two cases to match the above, we will cite him others.

MIAMI.

WASHINGTON, *March* 23, 1841.

TENNESSEE *versus* YANKEE LAND.

Some sturdy, honest Tennesseans passed our village on last Tuesday, on their way to the Southern market, driving *five hundred fine, plump looking live turkies!*—We hope the owners will realize a handsome profit on their "drove." We always like to see men enterprizing and making experiments in an honest way, and cordially hate the disposition that keeps men from doing any thing at all, lest they should lose a few cents by some undertaking. We abide by our motto, that "Life is only to be valued as it is usefully employed." If a man does but little good for himself, let him do something for others; at all events, let him be honestly and usefully employed. —*Highland Messenger.*

Phrenological.—Hood, in his novel of Tylney Hall, says that Phrenologists have never satisfactorily accounted for the fact, that when a man is puzzled he scratches his head.

SUBSCRIPTION DESCRIBED.

The Secretary of Gen. Harrison—the gentleman always [illegible] purposes, and who seems to have had so much to do that they had any duties to perform other than interfering with the [illegible] of the country. They must be somewhat who elevated Gen. Harrison to office, deemed it, and will not rest satisfied until the Augean Stable is cleansed of such cattle.—All that any reasonable man can ask or expect from Gen. Harrison, is to retain those who, though friends of the late Administration, were never active in elections, or concerned in those disgraceful transactions which make so many of this class fit subjects of retributive justice. Thus far, he has already given evidence of his intention to go. He has re-appointed George Loyall, Navy Agent at Norfolk. Though a decided Van Buren man, Mr. L. did not violate the rules of propriety, and he has, therefore, been left, in the language of Mr. Clay, "as a monument of Whig forbearance and justice." *If there are any others of this character, let them be spared likewise.* —*Bal. Reg.*

Status of Washington.—Greenough's Statue of Washington has been finished, and is to be brought to this country during the ensuing summer. The correspondent of the Boston Transcript says, "the figure is of colossal size, and beautiful work.—Washington is represented in Grecian costume, seated holding a sheathed sword extended, with the handle forward, in the left hand, expressive of resigning to the people his military command, while the right hand is elevated, and the finger pointed upwards, to signify that to Heaven they are indebted for success in the war of it."

A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT.

The sprightly and talented Washington Correspondent of the "New Haven Palladium," in speaking of the Republican simplicity of Gen. *Harrison*, says:—"He keeps his house open to all comers. In spite of the terrible throng which beset him for a while, "the sticking of his door has never been drawn through." He is a little less pressed upon than he was lately, though they have not by any means done coming yet. The servants at the White House find more difficulty in adapting themselves to the change of Administration than any other office holders. He breaks in on all the elegant aristocratic usages of the Palace, and plays the mischief with that systematic Courtly etiquette which, with the Sub-Treasury, constituted the two great radical reforms of the late President. He gets up at sunrise, like a plain Farmer as he is, and wants his breakfast within an hour after, (the vulgar man!)—and say with the appetite of a common day laborer. He gave one of the servants a regular "blowing up," the other day, for having a visiter dripping wet and muddy in a cold "ante chamber," because the President was at breakfast and could not be disturbed, and because the carpet would be injured by the muddy feet of one who came on foot! The President brought the visiter into the breakfast parlor, and insisted on making him comfortable by the fire at once. At all these things, the dissevered are much shocked, and look aghast at this desecration of the "Palace!"—*Bal. Reg.*

Extra Session.—It is no new thing to have an extra session of Congress soon after a new President comes into office.—The following have been called:

John Adams was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1797. He convened Congress May 16, 1797. His first annual address was delivered Nov. 23, 1797.

Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1801. He ordered a called session October 17, 1801.

James Madison was inaugurated the 4th of March, 1809. He convened Congress, May 23, 1809, also, on the 22d of May, 1813.

Martin Van Buren was inaugurated the 4th March, 1837, and convened Congress the 4th of Sept. 1837.

Sound Doctrine.—"The mischievous notion, that to enjoy a respectable position, every man must *trade* or *preach*, or *hold an office*, brings to beggary and infamy many who might have lived, under a juster estimate of things, usefully and happily.—The necessity of laboring for sustenance is the great safeguard of the world; the *ballast* without which, the wild passions of men would bring communities to speedy wreck. Labor then must be honored—must be made respectable; its accumulations should be made secure to those who earn more than they may choose to bestow upon their wants. Speculation frequently absorbs this surplus and it is expended in luxury and extravagance by those who have not produced it, while the mouth of labor must be filled with the meanest fare and the hard hands which produce are held in less esteem, than the soft, delicate and feeble limbs of those who only consume, waste, and destroy that which labor creates.

The hundreds of idle young men scattered throughout the country, and lounging about in our large towns, furnish indisputable evidence that many of the rising generation are contracting habits which, in after life, must cause a large amount of sorrow and wretchedness. Labor is not respected as it should be, and the consequence is, that idleness takes the place of industry, and poverty, ghastly and wretched, that of cheerfulness and content.

Marriage in the first Colonial *Circle.*—In New York, by the Rev. Mr. White, Henry Black, Esq. of Orange county, to widow Eliza Gray of Green county, daughter of Henry Brown, merchant, of *Bluehill*, Maine.

Charlotte:

Thursday, April 8, 1841.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS.

Col. D. M. Barringer, of Cabarrus.

ELECTION THE 10TH OF MAY.

We are authorised to announce B. OATES, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, April 1, 1841.

We are authorised to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, jun., as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk.

April 6, 1841.

ELECTION THE 5TH OF AUGUST.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

Last week we published a communication, signed "A native Mecklenburger," which drew upon us the *mighty* vengeance of the "imported Editor of the Jeffersonian;" who, with a club like the Grecian hero Hercules, made a *terrific* onslaught upon us in the street! Kind reader, did you ever behold a sheet or white linen handkerchief? If so, you can have some faint conception of the facial expression worn by this chivalrous and *puissant* knight; as he tottered up and commenced his *feeble* attack. If this little *supering bully* expects to frighten us, by such a *valiant* demonstration of *valor* and *prowess*, we inform him for his instruction, edification, and especial benefit, that he has made a most signal failure.

After using *every* species of abuse and misrepresentation that his ingenuity could suggest, or fancy engender, to destroy the influence that Col. Barringer might exert among the people; it seems that a little *wholesome truth*, disagrees very much with his *delicate sense of honor!* whew! We suppose he does not wish the public to know, that he was foisted upon them by a *Joint Stock Company*—this is the case, and it cannot be denied. If necessary, we will in a future number furnish the particulars.

☞ The readers of the JOURNAL will peruse with pleasure and gratification, the *Circular* addressed by *Col. Barringer* to the *freemen of the 11th Congressional District*. This document completely sets aside the vituperation and abuse heaped with unsparing hands upon him by the rabid and galled Locofocos. No sooner was the name of Col. Barringer placed before the Citizens of this District, than the organs of filth, vulgarity and slander, opened their batteries, and regardless of truth or justice, cast their malignancy in his path.—But why pursue such a course? If these veritable locos be believed, Col. Barringer will be beaten 1200 votes! If this be so; why abuse, slander and misrepresent his political acts and opinions?—all will admit that it is unnecessary. The fact is, they are apprehensive of the result—they dread the revulsion of public sentiment, that soon will engulph them forever; and use every instrument that they imagine will excite and inflame the baser passions of their party. We believe that the majority of the late Van Buren party in this District, are honest and truely friends to their country—in their political course they were guided by what they believed to be the best interests of the Country; but the late revolution effected in the political affairs of our country, certainly will cause them calmly to reflect. In 1836, Mr. Van Buren received an overwhelming majority of the suffrages of the people; in 1840, this vast majority was reversed and Gen. Harrison elevated almost by acclamation: there was something wrong which induced such a change in popular feeling—this every one will admit who has paid attention to political affairs for the last four years. As before remarked, we believe that the majority of the late Van Buren party in this District, are honest and truely friends to their country; but we do not believe that they will be led by a few designing demagogues, and palpable fabrications, to leave sight of truth, justice and political integrity. When men are honest and upright, imposition and deception cannot long exist without censure and rebuke.

Last week we noticed a list of positive and absolute misrepresentations published in the *Jeffersonian*, relative to the political acts and opinions of Col. Barringer. Is the condition of the party so desperate that a resort to such illiberal and unfair means is necessary to ensure the success of their candidate? Will the intelligent and honorable in this District sustain such a course of procedure? When they perceive charges unsustained by evidence—charges known to be notoriously untrue, made again and again against this individual, will not the reflecting portion of the party believe

REASON AND LOGIC!

The *writers* of the Jeffersonian say it is well known that "Mr. Madison vetoed the first Bank Bill presented to him, on the express grounds of its unconstitutionality. He afterwards signed a similar bill, only from the hope, as he said, that it would aid the country in recovering from a heavy national debt, and the individual pecuniary embarrassments under which it then labored. But we must look *elsewhere* for Mr. Madison's views upon this important subject." This, indulgent reader, is the logic put forth by these *profound* and *sage* commentators upon the views of Mr. Madison! Did the *writers* believe that such a mesh of nonsense will entangle the faculties of the people and lead them astray? What a poor contemptible opinion of the understandings of the people they must possess, who use such sophistry to catch the popular favor! Let us examine this exquisitely written article: In the first place, *they* say "that he vetoed the first Bank Bill on the express grounds of its *unconstitutionality*," recollect that if you please, "but afterwards signed a similar Bill, to aid the country in recovering from a heavy national debt, &c." Did not Mr. Madison take a solemn oath to maintain inviolate the Constitution the U. States? If he believed the charter of a Bank *unconstitutional* when he affixed his signature to the bill, would not *every* individual pronounce him guilty of gross perjury? If he still retained the opinion of its unconstitutionality, how could he get over the solemn obligations of his oath of office?—Will any man have the hardihood to tell the American people, that James Madison, President of the United States, wilfully and deliberately perjured himself? Yet this is the inevitable conclusion to which the statements of these sophists lead. But they say he did it "to aid the country in recovering from a national debt and the individual pecuniary embarrassments under which it then labored." Now according to these wiseacres and Madisonian interpreters, Mr. Madison believed that a Bank was necessary, to "aid the country, &c." If a Bank was necessary then to "aid the country," &c. is it not equally so at this time? Is not the country now in a lamentable state of distress? who is it that feels it not? Many hard working and laborious men have sunk beneath the weight of difficulties; caused by the deranged and ruinous state of money affairs. Thousands, and tens of thousands, over our wide extended country, have been from a state of competence, reduced to poverty; and thrust on the wide world, with their forlorn and dejected families, to struggle along in misery and wretchedness until death closes the weary scene. This state of affairs, Mr. Madison, according to these gentlemen, believed a Bank would remedy. But here they leave Mr. Madison, and assert on their own hook that a Bank will make matters worse!—You see they improve upon Mr. Madison—they intuitively perceive the effects of such a measure, and with instinctive dread, flee from the monster but run into the yawning jaws of the *Sub-Treasury*, where like flies in the mouth of an alligator they suck, until it closes upon them forever.—But after all, they say that we "must look elsewhere for Mr. Madison's views upon this important subject." Well, where must we look? Why not look at his vote approving a bank, years after the Virginia

☞ In a few days we will publish, from the columns of the Western Carolinian, when under the control of its former Editor, Jos. W. Hampton, some rare and delectable scraps and morsels, for the inquisitive and curious. Through the politeness of a friend, we shall be able to obtain a complete file of that paper. The people then can have an opportunity of judging, whether (as he remarks in the first No. of the Jeffersonian,) "in national politics, as our prospectus indicates, we embark under the flag of 98," where we ever have been, and ever mean to be."—If, when Editor of the Western Carolinian, he was under the flag of 98, it will take quite an expert casuist to tell under what flag he now hails; wonder if it be not the tri-colored flag of the company?

From the Nat. Intelligencer of the 29th ult.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

Rumor having already spread the news of the indisposition of the President, it is deemed proper to say here, from information which may be relied upon, that he was attacked on Saturday last by a severe Pneumonia, which we are gratified to learn, had, at a late hour last evening, been in a great measure subdued. His attending Physician considered him, last evening, decidedly better, and we entertain little doubt of being able, very soon, to relieve the public mind entirely from apprehension of the consequences of this attack.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

We are informed by the attending Physicians that there is no material change in the condition of the President since Thursday evening.—*Nat. Intel. of the 3d inst.*

A CHEERING SIGN.

Out of eight Loco Foco Members in the last Congress, from North Carolina, *six* have declined standing a Poll at the ensuing election. We regard this as a most cheering indication of the political condition of our State. The chances of success must be doubtful indeed, when a Locofoco incumbent gives up his seat in Congress. It is probable, that others may be found hardy enough to offer in the place of these disheartened champions of "Democracy;" but they will, in most instances, be influenced by the same motive which induced the honest Hibernian, to fight, viz:—*to show that he was not ashamed to be whipped!*—*Ral. Reg.*

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Well, after all—after the vote of twenty States against six—after a majority of upwards of one hundred thousand—after years of hard bitter contest—after the settlement of the vexed question by the voice of the sovereign People—after all this, it seems, that the Nation is not to have repose. The plan of the campaign is announced—the routed battalions of power are again marshalled in battle array—and the political warfare is to be renewed.—Gen. Harrison's administration is to be, nay is, met at the threshold, at the outset, with a predetermined, systematic fierce opposition, and that opposition is to be continued and kept up unceasingly for four years to come at least. We are to have no breathing time—no opportunity for developments—no waiting for measures—war is proclaimed in advance, and war is to be carried on with all the political means which can be used!

Fortunately, happily, for the country, this new contest is one commenced exclusively by the *politicians*. We do not believe, after what has just passed, that the people can be enlisted in so unjust and ungenerous an assault upon the man of their choice, and the principles of reform that he is about to strive to introduce.

But let the fact be known every where, that the Nation is again to be convulsed by disappointed politicians, and that, too, for their own factious, selfish purposes. Let the People see the base uses to which they are to be put by demagogues. Let them be warned to beware of suffering themselves to be deluded and deceived by those who are now to work hard for *pay* and *plunder!*

A FAITHFUL SENTINEL.

The President made an informal visit a few days since, to the War and Navy Departments. In consequence of the numerous interruptions which the Heads of these Departments had suffered, they had given orders to the Messenger in attendance, not to admit any one, without apprizing them beforehand, who it was that desired admittance. After a while Gen. Harrison went and enquired if he could see the Secretary? The Messenger, not recognizing the President, replied that he could not, until he had informed the Secretary who wished to see him. Some one standing by, whispered to the Messenger that this was *the President*; the faithful fellow, however, said that "it did not matter—his orders were to let *no one enter without leave from the Secretary.*" The old General laughed heartily at the joke, and awarded him great credit for being so faithful a *sentinel*.—*Ral. Reg.*

Remaining the Evidences.—When Tippecanoe was on his way to Washington, he stopped for a short time at Pittsburg. The ladies of that city called upon him, and the gallant old soldier told them that he felt highly honored, and that, in his youth, he exchanged locks with a Pittsburg lady, &c. On arriving at Baltimore he was waited upon by the ladies of the Monumental city. As they took their leave, it is currently reported that kissing was introduced among the ceremonies.—The accounts differ; it seems that the veteran, not expecting a salute, was for once taken by surprise. He stood his ground, however, without flinching. Like Old Hickory, under similar circumstances, he did not breathe a murmur.

Now see what the Locos of the 16th Senatorial District of the State of Connecticut think of these unhallowed proceedings. Assembled at Bethlehem in solemn convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator, they opened their mouths after this fashion:

Resolved, That in *deep humiliation* we hear of Gen. HARRISON exchanging locks of hair with his ancient female associates at Pittsburg and kissing the ladies by scores at Baltimore, while, if Whig orators are to be believed, the country is in the last stage of exhausted suffering."

The Bridgeport Standard thinks the breed of *asses* have nowhere been brought to such a remarkable state of perfection since the days of Balaam, as in that same 16th Senatorial District of Connecticut.—*New York Express.*

ANOTHER GOOD IDEA.

The President has instituted a Commission of Examination and Inquiry at Washington, for the purpose of acquainting himself, through the Report of his Agents, with the state of progress of the Public Works of that City, and with the degree of skill, fidelity and economy, with which those Works are carried on. There is no doubt, that there has been great waste and prodigality in the manner of conducting these Works, and Gen. *Harrison* is right in wishing to see how the Peoples' money has been squandered. The Commissioners are expressly forbid to enquire into any man's political opinions or preferences; but if it be alleged that any person, having the power of dismissing laborers, has used that power, either in employing or dismissing, with any reference to the political opinions of those who may have been employed or dismissed, or for any political or party object whatever, or in any other way violated his duty for party purposes, the Commissioners are to enquire into the truth of such suggestion; and if they find reason to think it well founded in any case, they will state the particular facts and circumstances on which their opinion is formed.

It is intended that this Commission shall be of short continuance, and be conducted at small expense.—*Ral. Reg.*

GOV. GILMER RESIGNED.

By applications in the Richmond Papers, we learn that the Governor of the State of New York lately made a demand upon the Governor of Virginia, for the surrender of a man who had committed forgery in Tompkins County, N. Y. and fled from justice to the State of Virginia, where he was arrested. The Governor of Virginia, by a formal declaration in Council, refused to deliver up this man until the Governor of New York should give up the three individuals (accused of kidnapping Slaves in Virginia) respecting whom there has been, for some time past, a controversy between the Executives of those two States—a course, which, we think, the Governor was justified in pursuing. The conduct of the Governor, however, was animadverted on in debate, though no one impugned his motives. He sent in his resignation, the next day (Saturday) and the Legislature adjourned on Monday last, *sine die*, without filling the vacancy.—*Ral. Reg.*

Gen. *Harrison* gave a few days ago, an instance of liberality of feeling towards the vanquished Administration, very different from that displayed by "The Greatest and Best," when he came into office. This was no less than an invitation to the late President and Cabinet, to dine with him, in company with the new Vice President and Cabinet. The invitation was accepted by all but the late President and his devout Secretary of State.—*Ral. Reg.*

NAMES.

Gen. *Jackson* and Mr. *Van Buren* made great and in many respects, decidedly successful efforts during the whole course of their Administration, to abridge the power of the people, and concentrate power in the hands of the Executive, and yet they were styled *Democrats*, by the members of the party who supported them. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON declares that *Government should be so administered as to promote the greatest good of the greatest number*—and he is stigmatized as a *Federalist!*—*Ral. Reg.*

The Hon. M. Van Buren, Ex-President of the United States, set out from this city on Saturday last for his residence in New York, accompanied as far as Baltimore by Ex-Secretary Forsyth and Ex-Secretary Poinsett. They spent Sunday together in Baltimore, and on Monday the Ex-President pursued his journey.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

FATAL DUEL.

The Cincinnati Republican states that a duel was fought at Alton, Ill. on the 4th inst. between Judge Smith, of the Illinois Supreme Court, and Mr. McClernand, late Secretary of the State, of Illinois. They fought with rifles, distance fifty paces.—Judge Smith was the challenger and was killed on the spot.

Gen. Jackson visited Nashville on the 4th instant; and his general health, the Nashville Union says, seems to be as good as it has been for several years.

A Harrisburg paper gives a case of absence of mind in the following:

"A girl, who was one of our first lovers, was one night lighting us out, after having passed a delightful evening, and in bashful trepidation she blew us out of the door, and drew the candlestick behind the door and kissed it."

THE SUCCESSFUL PILGRIM.

On the day of the Inauguration, a man mounted the rail which encircles the top of the central dome of the Capitol at Washington, swung his hat as if he had been standing on *terra firma*, and cried "Hurra for Tippecanoe!" The watchman in attendance rebuked him, and ordered him down. "Tut, man," said he, "do you think I'll come down at your bidding. I came all the way from Ohio, under promise to fulfil this vow. "*Hurra for Tippecanoe!*" he cried again, swinging his hat. "Come down, sir," said the attendant, with much sharpness and determination.—"Tut, man, not I, till I've done it once more, as I vowed. "*Hurra for Tippecanoe!*" There, sir, now I'll come down, and am quite ready to go back to Ohio."—*Ral. Reg.*

Return my Book!

THE 1st volume of Bancroft's History of the United States is missing from my Library. Any one having such a volume will please return it.

WM. J. ALEXANDER.

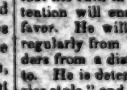
April 7, 1841. 1w

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot on Main Street, owned by Mr. E. Cohen, opposite the Charlotte Hotel, is now offered, *privately*, for sale. The House is large and commodious, with necessary out-houses. Persons wishing to purchase town property would do well to examine it. For terms apply at this office.

April 7, 1841. 130

VALUABLE LAND *For Sale.*



WILL be sold for CASH, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Tuesday the 27th instant, the tract of land lying about two miles from Charlotte, on the Mount's Ferry road, belonging to Stephen W. Allen. The tract contains one hundred and fifty acres—one hundred is woodland. On the premises is a small dwelling house, kitchen, &c. The above land is sold by virtue of a Deed of Trust to Elam Moore, dec'd. for certain purposes therein mentioned.

JOHN W. MOORE, *Executor of* ELAM MOORE, dec'd., *Trustee.*

April 7, 1841. 130

To the Public.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Rouseke, of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte, on Thursday of the ensuing April Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery Line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, to order that all who owe him, either by Note or Book Account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and Court, for his Notes and Accounts must positively then be closed. After that time all will be put in suit. *Charlotte, April 1.* 131

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1841.

ORDERED by the Court, (a majority of the Magistrates being present,) that notice be given in the Charlotte papers, for all the Justices of the Peace in the County, to appear on Tuesday of April term next, to take into consideration the propriety of building a new Court House.

Test— B. OATES, c. c. c.

April 7, 1841. 130

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Steel Creek and surrounding neighborhood, that he has established himself at the house of Wm. M. Bigham's, near Big Steel Creek, where the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, will be executed in the most fashionable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business and his punctual attention will ensure him a portion of the public favor. He will receive the "Latest Fashions" regularly from New York. Cutting out and orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. He is determined to do his work in a "superior style" and to warrant it to "fit well," and his charges will correspond with the times.

ROBERT M. ROBINSON.

Steel Creek, April 3, 1841. 128

To the Virginia and United States Public.

THE subscriber proposes, if patronage will warrant the enterprise, to publish in the city of Washington, a Daily Political Journal, to be called the "OBSERVER." If subscriptions will justify him, his wish is to issue the first number on the first Monday of June next—one week or two at farthest, after the commencement of the Extra Session of Congress.

The Observer, if it goes into operation, will criticise freely and unreservedly, the acts of the Federal Government, without "fear, favor or affection." It will look for support to the *People*, and the People only. Having taken an active part in the election of Gen. Harrison, ardently hoping and confidently believing that his Administration will justify the generous confidence, and fulfil the patriotic expectations of the American People, I yet pledge myself to extend to it no undiscriminating support. I shall be happy to praise, but not afraid to censure. I have long ago promised my conscience never to be a man worshipper, never to sustain any man or any set of men, against the Constitution of the country. This vow I mean to keep to the best of my ability, so help me God!

If the People will sustain me in this attempt, the fruits of near 20 years of editorial experience shall be dedicated diligently and laboriously, to render the Observer worthy of their favor. I promise them, and I will redeem it, that they shall have a political print at Washington, if not able, yet honest, faithful and true to them and the cause of the country, and the Rights of the States and of the People. Whether a print is or is not required at the Federal Metropolis, whose leanings shall be to the States and not to the central authority, I leave it to the country to say.

I throw out these proposals now, intending in a short time to be more specific. I wish to ascertain if there exists a disposition to support a paper at Washington which will give a cordial support to Gen. Harrison or any other President, while he entitles himself to it by the Constitutionality of his course, but which will primarily be jealous and distrustful of Federal power, and certainly more prompt to attack its excesses than to acquiesce in them, let who will be at the head of the Government.

As the time is limited, I request those who are disposed to support me in this enterprise, to announce it by letter.

JNO. H. PLEASANTS.

Richmond, March 23d, 1841.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

From the Observer.

Mr. Hale: One of the most heart rending circumstances that has ever been witnessed occurred in this neighborhood a few days since. On the evening of the 11th inst. a little girl, about 10 years old, (though small,) the daughter of Mr. Wallace, asked the mother to let it go to the old place (a place they formerly lived at,) and drive the cow home. The good mother at first refused, but, after some persuading, consented. The little girl set off; night soon arrived, but no news of her.—The alarm was immediately given, several persons hunted nearly all night (which was very rainy) without success; in the morning a goodly number of persons assembled, searched all day, but to no effect; the second, third and fourth days, from fifty to seventy persons searched diligently. Late in the evening of the fourth, she was found about a mile and a half from home, (had been overlooked,) a lifeless corpse! The scene was indescribable. To see a human being lying in the wild woods a lifeless corpse is the most melancholy picture your humble servant ever witnessed, and one I hope never again to behold.

Be so good as to give the above a place in your columns. J. T. P.

Tuscumbia, Ala., March 15, 1841.

POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON TIMES.

"O. K."?

What is it ails the people Jo?
They're in a kurious way,
For every where I chance to go,
There's nothing but O. K.
They do not con the alphabet,
Whate'er they wish to say,
And all the letters they forget,
Except the O. and K.

I've seen them on the Atlas's page,
And also in the Post,
Which both are boiling o'er with rage,
To see which fibbed the most.
The Major has come off the best;
The Kurrel is surprised!
The one it seemd meant Oil Kurrect,
The other, Oil Kapsized!

Processions have been all the go,
Illuminations talk:
Handbills were headed with K. O.,
Which means, they say, Konn Oil!
The way the people rallied out,
Was a kaution to the lazy;
And when O. K. I heard them shout,
I thought it meant Oil Krazy.

The merchants too have been O. K.
Hard times have loudly said it;
It has long been too much their way,
To buy and sell on Kredit.
They'll now adopt in bad a Kourse,
Be O. K. Over Kautious,
Which constantly will prove a sourse
Of misery and tortures.

The President, that big steam ship,
Has acted very droll;
She was O. K. the second trip,
For she got Out of Koal.
K. K. K. is the proper name
For all the New York boats;
Konrad Kaz Kongucr on the main
Each steamer as it floats.

The kweetcums girls unkonsciously,
Kause many sad regrets,
They love so well to be O. K.
Such Orrible Kokettes!
I know of one, whose flaxen hair,
Hangs down O. K., Oil Kirly;
Her lips the sweets of Eden bear,
And more—she never speaks surly.

To win this angel's heart and hand,
I use O. K., Oil Kanning;
And thought to make my converse grand,
By great attempts at punning.
'Twas all in vain—she merely said
She liked me as a friend;
And now she's gulling a young blade,
Whose love thus end will end.

The Kry of O. K. rends the air,
From North to South it goes—
It's on a shop in Brattle square,
Where the negroes sell Old Klothes!
The world never saw such kurious times,
Since politics were born—
You'll see O. K. on grain store signs,
Which stands for Oats and Korn!

This theme has on Pegasus's way
Most wantonly obtruded,
And now, with joy, I have to say,
It's O. K.—Oil Konclnded.
Yet four more lines I needs must write,
From which there's no retreat,
O. K. again I must indite,
And lo! it's Oil Komplete!

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN AFRICAN'S REVENGE.

Translated for the Lowell Journal.

[The following thrilling tale is translated from a passage in Eugene Sue's French novel of Atar Gul. The scene is laid in Guadaloupe. It is merely necessary to premise that Atar Gul is a favorite slave, whom Colonel Willis brought from Africa several years before the event described is supposed to have taken place. Atar Gul always appeared faithful to his master, and grateful for his kindness to him—but in secret he brooded over the loss of his liberty, and resolved to be deeply revenged.—Smiles shone on his countenance, but deadly hatred rankled within his heart.]

When Atar Gul had nearly reached the summit of the mountain, the sun had already risen and the lofty heights of *La Souffriere* threw the shades to a great distance across the valleys below. As he was about entering into a sort of dell, formed of huge blocks of granite, which seemed to have been fantastically heaped around, he heard a fearful sound and stopped short; it was the sharp hiss of a serpent! He soon after heard the flapping of wings over head, and on looking up, he saw one of those large birds, called Secretaries, or Man of war Birds, common in tropical climates, which having already descried the serpent, was making wide circles in the air, but approaching nearer his destined prey every moment.

The serpent seemed aware of the inferiority of his force, and rapidly gliding towards his den, when the bird, apparently aware of his intention, descended with the rapidity of lightning and alighted in his path; and with his wings which were terminated with a bony protuberance, and which served him both as a war club and a shield, he effectually prevented the retreat of the venemous reptile.

The serpent now became enraged, and the beautiful and variegated colors of his skin, sparkled in the sun like rings of gold and azure. His head was frightfully swollen with rage and venom—he darted out his forked tongue, and filled the air with hisses.

The huge bird extended one of his wings and with a longing eye on the serpent, advanced to the conflict, but his wary antagonist watched his movements, and with quick motions of his body, to the right and left, evaded his attacks, until finding that his mode of warfare would not long avail him, he at length darted at the bird, and quickly attempted to fix his poisonous fangs to his body, and crush him in his folds.—But the Secretary caught him in his claws, and with a furious blow of his beak, fractured his skull. The serpent struggled violently for a few minutes; but resistance was useless; and he was soon stretched lifeless before his victorious enemy.

But ere the bird had time to enjoy the fruits of his victory, the report of a musket was heard, and the Secretary in his turn lay dead by the side of his venomous antagonist. Atar Gul turned his head, and saw Theodore standing on a rock above him with a fowling piece in his hand.

'Well, Atar Gul,' said the young man, sliding down from the summit of the rock—'was not that well done?'

It was a good shot, master; but I am sorry that you have killed the bird; for these Secretaries wage war with the venomous serpents, with which our mountains are infested.' And the black pointed to the dead reptile; which was seven or eight feet long and four or five inches in diameter.

'Ah!' exclaimed Theodore; 'I regret it now; I would give half my fortune to be able to exterminate the monsters.

'You are right, master,' said Atar Gul. They are a great nuisance, and their bite almost always proves fatal.

'It is not only that,' said the young man, 'but you know that my betrothed Marguerite; whom if Heaven wills, I am to wed to morrow, has a most unaccountable antipathy to the sight of one of these animals. Less so now, than formerly, I confess; for once the name of *snake* would almost deprive her of sensation. But her father, her mother, and myself at various times tried to conquer her silly but deep rooted fears of these reptiles. We have tried to accustom her to the sight of them, and have often thrown them in her way after they have been killed and then laughed at her screams of terror.

'This is the only way to conquer her antipathy, master,' said the wily African.—'In my country we thus habituate our women and children to sights of horror. But a thought strikes me. A means presents itself of curing her of those foolish fears, if you can only be prevailed upon to adopt it.' And his eyes were for an instant lighted up with a gleam of furious delight. 'We will take the snake home with us. But first let us cut off his head. We cannot use too much precaution.

'Noble fellow,' said Theodore, as he assisted Atar Gul to sever the head of the serpent from the body.

'*It is a female,*' whispered Atar Gul to himself, 'and the male cannot be far off.'

They proceeded towards Col. Willis's habitation; the black dragging after him the bleeding carcass of the serpent. The house in which the Col. resided, like most of the houses in that climate, consisted of but one story with wings. In one of the wings was the bed chamber of Marguerite. A piazza in front of the window and a *jalousie*, screened the room from the devouring heat of the tropical sun.

Theodore approached the window on tip toe, cautiously opening the *jalousie*, and looked in. Marguerite was not there.—He then took the serpent from the hands of Atar Gul: who as it seemed through an access of precaution first bruised the neck of the reptile on the window frame. Theodore hid the serpent whose brilliant hues had already become tarnished by death, beneath the dressing table. He then retired and closed the *jalousie*. As he turned away he met Col. Willis, who laughed heartily at the trick which Theodore was playing Marguerite.

The room which was appropriated to Marguerite, was truly the asylum of innocence. The hand of a mother had been there. It was all the elegant and useful furniture which decked the apartment.—That little bed curtained with white gauze; those stuccoed walls, polished, and shining as brilliant as Parian marble; that harp, table covered with music books; that little dressing glass; those jewelled ornaments; in a word all those trifling things, which are precious to a young girl, whispered a tale of innocence Love and Happiness.

The door opened, and Marguerite entered. She seated herself before her dressing table; but she saw not the reptile beneath it. While she arranged her hair, and essayed a ribbon which Theodore had praised, she sang the song which she had been taught by her lover.

'To-day, soliloquized the lovely girl, 'I must try to appear as beautiful as possible. *To morrow* I shall belong to another. O, Theodore! With what devotion he loves. Nothing on earth can add to my happiness.

She approached so near the glass, to judge of the effect of the ribbon, that her breath tarnished the brilliant surface of the mirror—then with her finger, she playfully and smilingly traced upon the glass the name of THEODORE.

A slight noise near the window awakened her from the delicious reverie. She turned towards it, blushing lest her dearest secret had been discovered. But the pale cheek of death instantly came over her features. She convulsively threw her hands before her, and tried to rise; but the effort failed. Her trembling limbs refused to sustain her and she fell back into her chair.—The unhappy girl now saw peering through the *jalousie* the head of an enormous serpent!

In a moment he was lost among the flowers which were tastefully arranged before the window. His disappearance gave new strength to Marguerite, who rushed towards the door which opened into the gallery, screaming, 'Help! mother, mother, mother, help! Here is a monstrous serpent!'

But her parents and lover held the door outside, and laughed at what they conceived to be her imaginary fears. 'Well done, my girl,' said Col. Willis, 'cannot you scream a little louder!' The snake will not *eat you* I'll engage! poor little thing! How frightened she appears to be!

Marguerite—I am ashamed of you, said her mother. The serpent will not hurt you. It is dead.' But her cries continued.

'My dear Marguerite,' said Theodore, 'don't be alarmed. I put it there myself; and you shall give me a kiss for my pains, sweet girl.

Meanwhile the hideous monster left the flowers, and glided into the room, Marguerite, finding her cries for assistance of no avail uttered a loud shriek, and fell senseless to the floor. The serpent raised his head, and for a moment seemed to be reconnoitering the apartment. But when it saw its companion dead on the floor, its eyes sparkled with rage. It sent forth a long and loud hiss, and advanced towards the unfortunate girl.'

With a rapidity almost inconceivable, the hideous reptile twined himself around the graceful limbs and sylph-like form of Marguerite. His cold and slimy neck rested against the snowy bosom of his victim, and there fastened his venemous fangs!

The hapless girl restored to consciousness by the agonizing pain of the wound, opened her eyes—but the first object that met her view was the horrid head of the reptile swollen with rage—his eyes flashed fire—and his mouth displayed the crooked and deadly fangs.

'Mother! Mother! O dear Mother faintly screamed the dying girl.

But a half suppressed *laugh* was the only response to that convulsive cry. The *jalousie* was slowly opened and Atar Gul looked in at the window—his eyes glared with malignancy and triumph!

'Marguerite! Marguerite!' said Mrs. Willis. 'She answered not; perhaps she has fainted with terror.'

'Silly girl!' said the Col. But we will open the door, and see what is the matter.

Some heavy object lay against the door. He gave a violent push and entered the chamber, followed by Mrs. Willis and Theodore. But who can paint the agony of the parents and the lover, when they found they had stumbled over the *dead body* of the unfortunate Marguerite.

As they entered the apartment, the serpent was seen to glide out at the window.

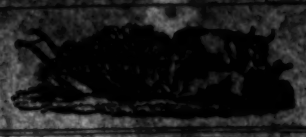
* * * * * * *

Irish Driving.—Various are the anecdotes on record of the humor of Irish post boys, but we question if any of them are more characteristic than the following incident. While in Ireland, last summer, two gentlemen hired a car from Belfast to go by the hill road. A little after they had reached the rising ground, and while absorbed in admiration of the extensive and picturesque scenery, they scarcely perceived that the driver had pulled up the horse, till he came round and opened the car door, and immediately shut it with a bang, bawling out at the same time, "Now get along, Paddy." On being asked, in rather a surly tone, the meaning of his conduct, he held up his hands as if to command silence and repeating, in a half whisper, "Hold yer tongues, yer honors; I'm making Paddy believe that you're out, and walking up the hill, for the devil a foot he'd go farther this blessed day, did he know that yer honors were sitting at yer aise, an' himself pullin' the legs off of him up this tarnation hill!"

Tooth Drawing.—Dr. Espen's episode of tooth drawing reminds us of a country patient somewhat akin to his, who called on one of our most eminent dentists, being "troubled with a raging tooth," which he wished extracted. Seating himself, the polished instrument was displayed before his eyes, and the next instant the tormentor was placed in his hand. "Well, doctor," said he, "how much do you ax for the job? Guy but you did it quick though!" "My terms," replied the dentist, "are one dollar." "*A dollar! for half a minute's work! One dollar!* Thunder! Why, a doctor down't our place drawed a tooth for me, two years ago, and it took him *two hours*. He dragged me all around the room, and lost his grip half a dozen times. I never see such hard work; and he only charged me twenty five cents. *A dollar for a minute's work! O git about!*—you must be joking." This economical victim was but following out the popular utilitarian doctrine, that the labor necessary to produce a result should form its standard of value.—*Knickerbocker.*

A hint.—Every word true.—No man is ever satisfied with another man's reading a newspaper to him; but the moment it is laid down he takes it up and reads it over again.

AGRICULTURE.



From the Yankee Farmer.

ON THE APPLICATION OF MANURE TO THE SOIL.

Mr. Editor: In a communication published in your paper last year, I endeavored to throw some light on making and saving Manure. I will now, as far as I know by experience, give some directions how manure should be *applied*. The making, *saving and applying* manure, is a subject of great importance, and is too much neglected by many farmers. Manure is most effective when applied in a green or unfermented state, to all hoed crops, and in all cases, when so applied, to be completely covered with the plough; in this way the fermentation goes on in the soil, and the crop receives the strength of the manure when most needed. I have learned that manure should not be moved from the heap, previous to its removal to the field intended for its reception; and when moved thither, it should be immediately ploughed in, or put into the hill, as the case may be.

Some, who have the appellation of good farmers, haul out their manure in the fall, place it in large piles, to be put into hills, or leave it in small heaps, to be spread and ploughed in, in the spring. Now, I think this to be bad husbandry. Manure thus managed, is exposed to the rains and frosts; and by being washed away, becomes almost worthless, in comparison with what it might be, if left in deposite till wanted for immediate use in the spring.

A farmer might have his farm yard constructed with two apartments; in one yard, he can deposit his unfermented manure; and in the other, he can have a compost.—By having the two kinds separate, he can plough the unfermented manure in, and manure in the hill with the compost. On land from which a corn crop is expected, unfermented manure should be spread broad cast, and turned under deep. (The question may be asked, how deep? I answer, as deep as can be conveniently ploughed with a common sized plough—probably five, six, or seven inches,) and manured with a fine manure in the hill.—"There is no crop," says Henry Colman, "that will better reward the most liberal cultivation." With regard to manuring of wheat, it is best to apply the manure to the land the preceding year for a hoed crop. If the crop is well hoed two or three times, the land will be clear from weeds, in a great degree, and will be in fine order for a crop of wheat.

As regards the quantity of manure to be applied to an acre of tillage, many circumstances are to be taken into consideration such as the strength of the soil, the kind of crop to be produced, (Indian corn requiring the largest quantity,) and the quality and quantity of the manure. The farmer, in making his calculations on this point, should not apportion his manure to his land, but should apportion his land, to his manure. "We till too much land," is an expression in very common use. Suppose a farmer has manure at his command, to enrich well, two acres, and no more; would it not be better to apply all his manure to two acres, than four? Certainly it would; the expense of tilling two acres would be saved, besides the satisfaction he would take in viewing his luxuriant crops, under judicious cultivation. I will close this subject by extracting a few wise remarks, from one who reasons from what he knows:

"Let every farmer examine his farm, to see if there be not some mine of wealth, in the shape of a marl bed; or, at least, if there be not an accumulation, somewhere, of decayed vegetables, or some ingredients of soil, in which his cultivated fields are deficient. It is believed there are few farms that have not some advantages of this kind—some quagmire, perhaps, which may prove the making of the farm. Vegetation draws her stores from the vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms, and there are no definable limits to her improvements. Our soil, instead of becoming less and less fruitful, as is the mistaken opinion of some, may, by a proper cultivation, be made more, and yet more prolific. Our earth contains the materials necessary to make her surface a garden. All that is wanting, is the *diligent hand* and the *intelligent head*, to make her plains, and valleys, her hills and dales, green with thick herbage, and wave with the golden grain."

I hope, Mr. Editor, the subject of *making, saving and applying manure*, will receive a more careful investigation from those who are better qualified, and who have had more experience than the writer of this. On this subject, all good husbandry is based; without a good understanding of this, our labors are almost futile.—I would advise farmers to inform themselves with regard to this subject; what they cannot find out by their own experience, they should learn from other sources,—take the Yankee Farmer, or some other well conducted agricultural paper,—therein you will find the combined experience of the best practical agriculturalist in the country, on this, as well as all other subjects, connected with agriculture.

J. A.

Rumford, February, 1841.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES OF CHARCOAL.

Though the importance of mixing charcoal with the food of animals, particularly that of swine, has been generally acknowledged, and its benefits extensively tested, still it has been supposed that it only acted as a corrective to the acid tendency of food, and facilitated fattening, by improving the health of the animal. Some experiments are, however, on record, which would seem to show that charcoal acts a more important part in the matter, than has usually been assigned to it.

In 1793, a family being driven from New York by the fever, were absent six or eight weeks before it was deemed prudent to return. A number of fowls confined in a loft in the workshop of the house were forgotten at the time of leaving, and on their return were found alive and fat, though there was nothing near which they could have fed, except a quantity of charcoal and shavings; water being supplied from the grind-stone trough.

These facts coming to the knowledge of a gentleman in New York, as we learn from the Record, he instituted the following experiment: He placed a turkey in a box or enclosure 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 3 or 4 feet high, excluded light as much as could be done, and allowed a free circulation of air, and fed the turkey with soft brick, broken fine, pounded charcoal, and six grains of corn per day. The box was kept locked. At the end of a month, the turkey was killed in the presence of several gentlemen, was large and heavy, and on being opened was found filled with fat. Nothing, on dissection, was found in the gizzard and entrails but charcoal and brick. Last winter the experiments was repeated, and with the same success.

Several years since, in filling out one of the Liverpool traders at New York, a pig on board was missing and was supposed to have been lost. The cargo was taken on board, stowed, and the vessel sailed. It was now discovered that the pig was alive in the coal hole, but he could not be got at readily, it was concluded to leave to his fate. He remained in this retreat until the passage was made, when his pigship was found to be not only alive and well, but materially improved in condition, though there was nothing, coal excepted, he could have swallowed.

When it is remembered that wood, sugar, and several other substances, some of which are most nutritive, are compounded of nearly the same original elements, it would seem possible, by animal chemistry, to convert them to the purpose of sustaining life; though all experiments with wood or charcoal have failed. The German chemists have converted wood into very palatable bread, by roasting and pulverizing; but calcination, it has been supposed, would destroy whatever powers of nutrition wood might originally contain. The chemical action of vegetables seems unable to produce the least effect on coal, and not the least particle of it has ever been found in the structure of vegetables, though mixed with the earth and water in which plants were growing, in the form of the most impalpable powder. Whether animal chemistry is able to do what vegetable organization cannot, remains to be seen; though if there is no mistake in the statements alluded to, it would seem probable that this intractable substance, is, in some way, made subservient to the nutrition of animals.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Advice to a Bride.—"Hope not for perfect happiness," said Madam de Maintenon to the princess of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage with the Duke of Burgundy, "there is no such thing on earth, and though there were, it does not consist in the possession of riches. Greatness is exposed to afflictions often more severe than those of a private station. Be neither vexed or ashamed to depend on your husband. Let him be your dearest friend, your only confident. Hope not for constant harmony in the married state. The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally from each other, sallies of ill humour with patient mildness. Be obliging without putting great value on your favors. Men are tyrants, who would be free themselves and have us confined. You need not be at any pains to examine whether their rights be well founded; it is enough if they are established. Pray God to keep you from jealousy. *The affections of a husband are never to be gained by complaints, reproaches, or sullen behavior.*

A one sided Quarrel.—Dave Jones had a habit of *liquoring*, every chance he got. On these occasions he was addicted to the utterance of *dry* remarks, greatly to the annoyance of some one of the company, though to the infinite diversion of the rest.

A bully of the neighborhood unluckily became the subject of his provoking fun, at a country vendue; whereupon his wrath was kindled against David to that degree that he told him, with divers oaths and anathemas and belligerent gesticulations, if he would go out of the house he would endeavor to bestow upon him (the said Dave) what he denominated a genteel thrashing. He'd fight! he'd fight! he said; nothing could appease his wounded honor but a fight—he *must fight something!*

David assumed a mighty choleric appearance and attitude; clenching his fist, gritting his teeth and shining eyes at him.—"You just walk out then," said he, "and I'll fix you!" Out the fellow flew; dropped his linen, tucked up his sleeves, cut a couple of capers in the air, and shook himself by way of preparation for battle.

Instead of following him out, the prudent David poked his head out at a window, cautiously surveyed the enemy, and inquired in a very business like tone if he was ready.

His antagonist indicated that he was, amid a multitude of hostile sayings and demonstrations.

"Well," said the aggravating Dave, "why don't you proceed to *fight something!*"—*Greensborough Patriot.*

An Old Bachelor's cut at the Ladies.—When we see a neat pretty girl with a free but innocent air—dressed tasty yet simple—with cheeks which we can hardly help kissing and with a pair of heavenly blue eyes, which seem to repose in perfect security beneath their silken lashes, how can we help having her? But when we see a woman whose looks seem to say that she is sojourning somewhere about the region of 30, dressed off in pink ribbons, muck gold safety chains, and pinchback breast pins, and mincing her steps as if treading on eggs, she reminds me of an old piece of furniture scoured up to sell.

"The *poetry* of religion I would not give up for all the wisest results that philosophy will ever arrive at."

PERFUMERY, DYES and SPIRITS, for Artists' Use.

VARNISHES, &c. &c.

Chewing Tobacco,

all of which he will sell low for CASH or on short credit. All ORDERS from a distance punctually attended to and carefully packed up.

His Stock is now almost entirely fresh and warranted genuine.

Aug. 11, 1840. 46tf

Competition in the "LINE" of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS on his line, from the most journey to the finest. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and timber well SEASONED he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of elegance, beauty or durability.

All REPAIRING done in the best style and on the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North-east of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 1tf

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he first began engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 39tf

MOFFATT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are incalculable for their sanative to their exertion and curative action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted and who were previously contaminated with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they are consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the walls of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fecal matter which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse the stomach and leave collected masses behind so to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhea, with its imminent dangers. The latter is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and from the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and held aided to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, reaches every part of the system, and triumphantly proclaims the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and every other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful: so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This neat pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,

Charlotte, N. C.

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the subscriber's interest in the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER, for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

J. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 18, 1840.